



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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FBIS-AFR-94-085

CONTENTS

3 May 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Bujumbura Reportedly Calm After Weapons Searches [PANA] 1

Chad

UN To Send Observer Mission to Aouzou Strip [Paris International] 1

Rwanda

Radio Mille Collines Says Tutsi Massacres To End [Brussels Radio] 1

RPF Reportedly To Travel to Tanzania To Meet Mwinyi [AFP] 1

Planning Minister Ndirabatware Calls For Cease-Fire [KNA] 1

Prefect Denies Media Reports of Cyangugu Massacre [Bukavu Radio] 2

Sao Tome and Principe

President Trovoada Comments on Economic Situation [Lisbon Radio] 2

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

President Moi Leaves for Visit to China [Nairobi Radio] 5

Somalia

SNM on Factional Differences, Future Government [Voice of the Somali Republic] 5

Aidid Welcomes SNM Decision To Hold Talks [Voice of the Great Somali People] 5

Former Somaliland President Urges Reunification [AFP] 6

Tanzania

New Parliament Speaker, Pius Msekwa, Elected [Dar es Salaam Radio] 6

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Coverage of National, Provincial Elections [cross-reference] 7

MK Commanders Cars Stoned by Soldiers; SADF Called In [SAPA] 7

Third Force Police Generals To Return To Work [SAPA] 7

Officer Implicated in Report Resigns [SAPA] 7

Conclusion of Air Agreement With ROK Proposed [Seoul YONHAP] 7

South African Press Review for 3 May [THE STAR 3 May, etc] 8

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA Claims 63 MPLA Soldiers Killed in Cuanza Norte [Voz do Galo Negro]	9
300 Reported Killed in N'dalatando [Voz do Galo Negro]	9
UNITA: Riot Police Massacre 13 People in Luena [Voz do Galo Negro]	9

Botswana

Work Permits Refused for 5,000 Zimbabweans [Johannesburg Radio]	9
---	---

Lesotho

Acting Finance Minister Presents Budget for 1994-95 [SAPA]	10
--	----

Mozambique

Chissano Announces Creation of Urban, Rural Districts [Maputo Radio]	10
Voting for Expatriates Not Yet Approved [Maputo Radio]	10

Namibia

Editor Views 'Rift' in Ranks of Police Force [THE NAMIBIAN 22 Apr]	10
--	----

WEST AFRICA

Cote d'Ivoire

Bedie Unanimously Elected PDCI-RDA Chairman [Abidjan Radio]	11
---	----

Liberia

ULIMO Fighting Continuing Around Tubmanburg [London International]	11
NPFL Troops Raid Towns [London International]	11

Nigeria

Abacha Describes Fuel Shortage as 'Artificial' [Kaduna Radio]	12
Government Meets With Marketers on Oil Crisis [Lagos TV]	12

Togo

Prime Minister Discusses Program, Priorities [Libreville Radio]	12
---	----

Burundi

Bujumbura Reportedly Calm After Weapons Searches

AB0205195994 Dakar PANA in English 1228 GMT
2 May 94

[Text] Bujumbura, 2 May (PANA)—Bujumbura is once again filled by bird songs and no gun shot has been heard in the last two days, not even in the district of Kamenge, north of the capital, the main battlefield between the populations of the majority Hutu ethnic group and the Tutsi-dominated Army. According to witnesses, public and private transporters resumed operations Monday [2 May], even if the schools, markets, hospitals and health centres of the northern outskirts of Bujumbura remained closed (following the outbreak of the crisis in October 1993).

The Armed Forces during last week moved the populace to search all the houses of the Kamenge District and seized all the weapons illegally held by its inhabitants. No detail has been given as for the number of weapons found. Meanwhile, the death toll from the disturbances in the district has also not been specified, perhaps because of the large numbers killed on both sides. Observers have said, however, that 14 anti-tank rockets, all kinds of pistols, AK-47s and automatic rifles were seized. According to official figures, about 10,000 people affected by the police search were held for 24 hours, in poor conditions, in the capital's large "Prince Louis Rwagasore" Stadium of the capital last week.

The new head of state, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, visited them on Saturday before they were released.

Chad

UN To Send Observer Mission to Aouzou Strip

LD3004093494 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 30 Apr 94

[Text] Butrus Butrus-Ghali has called for the creation of a UN observation mission in the Aouzou Strip. Composed of 14 people, the mission will be in charge of supervising the withdrawal of Libyan troops in accordance with the decision of the International Court of Justice at The Hague which confirmed Chad's sovereignty over the Strip.

Rwanda

Radio Mille Collines Says Tutsi Massacres To End

LD0205153794 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1500 GMT 2 May 94

[Excerpts] The announcer of Radio Mille Collines, in Rwanda, has denied the allegations against him. [passage omitted]

Moreover, according to the international human rights organization, Human Rights, Radio Mille Collines has announced that the extermination of Tutsis and Hutu opponents in Rwanda will end on Thursday 5 May, when President Habyarimana will be buried.

RPF Reportedly To Travel to Tanzania To Meet Mwinyi

AB0205200494 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 2 May 94

[Text] Nairobi, May 2 (AFP)—The rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) said Monday [2 May] it will send a delegation to Arusha, Tanzania, on Tuesday to explain its stand on the Rwandan conflict to the Tanzanian president—but not to meet Rwandan Government representatives.

In an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation monitored here, RPF's military spokesman Emmanuel Idahiro said RPF could not negotiate with a "government of criminals," but its commanders were willing to meet government forces' commanders to discuss peace.

"We are going to Tanzania to see and give our views to the head of state, the views about the situation in our country now ...we are not going to Tanzania to meet with the so-called government because we have told you that this government is a government of criminals," Idahiro said.

Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi said Sunday his country would host peace talks between the RPF and the interim government in the northern town of Arusha.

A United Nations spokesman in the Rwandan capital, Kigali, told AFP Monday that the interim government in Rwanda will send a delegation composed of both civilian and military representatives to Arusha.

Idahiro said RPF had taken control of Rwanda's border with Tanzania but denied that the RPF had blockaded the frontier to prevent Rwandan refugees from fleeing into Tanzania.

More than 100,000 Rwandans, many of them from the minority Tutsi ethnic group, have been killed since the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana, from the majority Hutu group, in an April 6 rocket attack on his plane, according to aid agencies and human rights organisations.

Planning Minister Ndirabatware Calls For Cease-Fire

EA0205160694 Nairobi KNA in English 1315 GMT
2 May 94

[Text] Dakar, 2 May (KNA/PANA)—African countries should show more determination in ending death and destruction in Rwanda, that country's Planning Minister Augustin Ndirabatware said yesterday.

He told the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY that his government expected Africa to convene an emergency meeting asking the Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni to halt his military assistance to the Rwanda Patriotic Front [RPF]. The front is fighting the government for the control of the capital, Kigali.

Despite repeated denials from Kampala, the Kigali government maintains the Ugandan Government has been supporting the front since the beginning of the guerrilla war in October 1990.

Ngirabatware is in Dakar to deliver a message from the new Rwanda head of state Theodore Sindikubwabo to the Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. The envoy has delivered similar messages to the leaders of Gabon and Togo.

We wish to conclude a ceasefire with the RPF. This is a prerequisite to any discussion, he said. He said that the crisis could only be solved through negotiations in Arusha Tanzania, being brokered by Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

Prefect Denies Media Reports of Cyangugu Massacre

EA3004210094 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 30 Apr 94

[Text] The prefect of Cyangugu, Mr. (Emmanuel Mbagamiki), has just delivered, to OZRT [Zairian Radio and Television Office] in Bukavu, a denial that we are going to read for you—a denial of a report broadcast by our station this morning concerning massacres in Cyangugu. The same information was also broadcast by other radio and television stations. Here is what the prefect of Cyangugu said:

Following the serious events that have shaken Rwanda since the death of the president of the Republic on 6 April, and the resumption of hostilities by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] [words indistinct] (?) April, thousands of people of all ethnic groups and nationalities have been forced to flee their homes. These displaced people took refuge wherever they thought they would be protected from people's anger and [words indistinct] RPF combatants' weapons.

In Cyangugu Prefecture, certain displaced people were taken to Cyangugu Stadium. There were (25,126) people there on 22-23 April when Mr. (Georges) [word indistinct] of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Bukavu paid us a visit and left a certain quantity of drugs for them. All these displaced persons are still in the stadium. The shots heard on 29 April were weapons fired by members of the security forces, who were dispersing looters and robbers who were attempting to grab the few belongings which the displaced had managed to bring with them.

(?A state of) confusion ensued when some of the displaced panicked, [words indistinct] the stadium [words

indistinct]. Only a few of them took refuge elsewhere, and all the others who are there presently—around 5,492—returned there under the vigilant protection of the gendarmerie. To the best of my knowledge, no shots were ever fired in the stadium, and no [word indistinct] has ever been used by the Army in the stadium or its surroundings.

The prefect of Cyangugu Prefecture has made an appointment with Mr. (Georges) [word indistinct] for 2 May to exchange information and [words indistinct] to be made known to international public opinion [words indistinct].

Sao Tome and Principe

President Trovoada Comments on Economic Situation

LD3004213494 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Apr 94

[Interview with President Miguel Trovoada by correspondent Walter Medeiros in Lisbon on 29 April—recorded]

[Text] The Social Democratic Party will today, Saturday, hold its already traditional Lisbon Meeting at the Riba Fria Estate on the outskirts of Sintra. It is something along the lines of an international get-together to reflect on political and economic issues. Among those present this year will be, among others, Mozambique's foreign minister, the secretary general of Angola's MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], and Miguel Trovoada, the president of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. Earlier this evening the latter granted an interview to our colleague Walter Medeiros.

[Medeiros] Good evening, Mr. President.

[Trovoada] Good evening.

[Medeiros] I would like to begin with a question to which some political analysts have been addressing themselves of late, that of the very survival of the state of Sao Tome. Twenty years after the Portuguese April 1974 revolution, many observers are saying that Sao Tome and Principe and, by the way, Cape Verde as well, do not need to be independent, that an autonomous status similar to that enjoyed by Madeira and the Azores might be a better solution. They back their argument with the fact that Sao Tome and Principe, for example, subsists practically on foreign aid, that the feebleness of its economy makes self-sufficiency impossible. What are your views on this, Mr. President?

[Trovoada] I think those are people nostalgic for the colonial era who have not yet realized that history moves on, that some of its stages must be left behind, that the historical process is irreversible. You mentioned economic problems that might lead some people to wonder about Sao Tome's viability as a state. I would point out

that Sao Tome is not the only state depending on external aid, there are numerous cases....

[Medeiros, interrupting] But its dependence is huge. You do recognize that, don't you?

[Trovoada] The dependence is huge. The dependence is huge, but it is only a temporary stage. We must not forget that ours is still a type of economy that was not created in the interests of the Sao Tomeans, but rather in those of the colonial power. This is an important point. Most African countries have not yet managed to get out of this kind of situation.

[Medeiros] Mr. President, is democracy not in danger in Sao Tome?

[Trovoada] Democracy is in danger wherever there is an inability to solve the basic problems of the populations.

[Medeiros] That is what is happening in Sao Tome.

[Trovoada] It is happening in many countries.

[Medeiros] Including Sao Tome?

[Trovoada] Including Sao Tome and Principe. It is true that there is disenchantment stemming from the fact that the people had pinned great hopes in seeing their problems solved by the establishment of a democratic system. They were expecting immediate results.

[Medeiros] Some three or four years have already gone by, Mr. President.

[Trovoada] Yes, but well, listen, have all of Portugal's problems been solved in the 20 years since April 1974?

[Medeiros] Of course not.

[Trovoada] We are talking here in connection with the 20th anniversary of the 25 April revolution. Have all of Portugal's problems been solved?

[Medeiros] Of course not.

[Trovoada] Right. So it seems that there is tendency to expect miracles from the African countries that other peoples are unable to perform. Democracy in the African countries....[pauses] As soon as there is the slightest turbulence it is immediately seen as evidence of the African peoples' inability to manage a democratic system. How many centuries did it take the other countries, namely the European ones, to establish democratic systems? Let us not lay down criteria for African countries that are not applied to others.

[Medeiros] Speaking of managing. At the very beginning of your term of office, Mr. President, I believe you had to manage a crisis. The government fell, the prime minister was replaced, and there was a huge movement of popular protest in Sao Tome. Relations between yourself, President Trovoada, and the government, are not exactly the best. How do you deal about this, Mr. President?

[Trovoada] I do not agree with your view that there is a lack of institutional cooperation. We—namely the president of the republic—must deal with the situation within the framework of our institutions, of our Constitution, with absolute strict respect for boundaries defining each body's area of jurisdiction.

[Medeiros] But there have been clashes, Mr. President.

[Trovoada] I say it again: Can you name anywhere in the world where such clashes do not occur? Not the United States, not Portugal, not even the world's oldest democracies. As I said before, let us not hope for miracles from the African countries that others have not performed and are in no position to perform.

[Medeiros] Do you not fear that there may at present be a certain nostalgia for former President Pinto da Costa?

[Trovoada] That is a question that should be addressed to former President Pinto da Costa.

[Medeiros] But do you not fear it? Surely you have your opinion polls.

[Trovoada] Fear? Fear?

[Medeiros] Yes, yes.

[Trovoada] Why? We have a democracy. Former President Pinto da Costa is a Sao Tomean citizen. He was our country's first head of state. He certainly has a role to play in Sao Tome and Principe. Therefore, I do not see why in a democracy one should be afraid of a citizen like any other.

[Medeiros] Mr. President, I would like to take the opportunity of this interview to raise the Francophone versus Lusophone question. Allow me to explain: There are increasingly insistent voices pointing to a growing French presence, not just in Sao Tome and Principe, but also in Guinea Bissau and throughout that part of Africa. I will give you an example: Under its cooperation agreement with Sao Tome and Principe, Portugal has paid for the construction of the Principe dam that will provide electricity for the island of the same name. Now people are saying that when the power station is ready it will be run by the French. Moreover, there is also the question of the media—television, radio, and so on. Only recently, I believe, there was an agreement signed with Radio France International. Is this because the Sao Tomean elite is markedly influenced by Francophone culture? What is going on?

[Trovoada] I am frankly astounded....

[Medeiros, interrupting] I would just like you to clear this up for me.

[Trovoada] No, but I am astounded when such questions are put to me.

[Medeiros] But it is good that they should be asked.

[Trovoada] Why so?

[Medeiros] So as to clarify matters.

[Trovoada] Why? You know, I lived in France for nine years during my second term of exile. There are hundreds of thousands of Portuguese in France. You also know that nowadays French interests are increasingly represented in Portugal. And yet no one is afraid that Napoleon Bonaparte, or a new Napoleon, might land on Portuguese shores, or cross the Pyrenees bent on invasion.

[Medeiros] It is not my personal view, I am merely echoing concerns.

[Trovoada] I fail to see why people should still regard Africa as a game reserve for competing hunters. We are independent countries, we have the most open of relationships with various states....

[Medeiros, interrupting] And a special one with Portugal?

[Trovoada] In the context of cooperation, relationships are made special by historical and cultural ties, as is particularly, the case regarding Portugal. But we are open to cooperation with other countries. It seems to me tantamount to treating us as though we were underage, if people think that because we have relations with country A, B, or C, it must follow that we have a special relationship or wish to be taken into its sphere of influence.

You mentioned the Principe dam built by Portugal. In effect I formally opened it about a year ago. I must tell you that it has not yet come into operation.

[Medeiros] Quite so.

[Trovoada] So when you talk about France running it, I do not know how France can run something that has not come into operation.

[Medeiros] No, I said France will be running it when it is ready.

[Trovoada] Well, we are in the here and now....[pauses] As for the matter of future intent, we do not know.

[Medeiros] But don't the French run the whole of Sao Tome's electricity supply grid?

[Trovoada] But is that in any way an anomalous situation? I must tell you, in effect our water and electricity supply networks are run by a French company, yes, operating with huge subsidies from France—for equipment, for fuel, and everything else. If we are speaking about running things, it is a known fact that there are Portuguese companies in Sao Tome and Principe in much better positions than French ones, such as Marconi with its Sao Tomean subsidiary CST [expansion unknown], such as TAP [Air Portugal] with Sao Tomean Airlines, such as our sole commercial bank, the BISTP [expansion unknown], whose majority holdings are Portuguese.

[Medeiros] So the more anxious spirits can be reassured that Portugal has its role in Sao Tome; our ties with Sao Tome will definitely not be loosened...

[Trovoada, interrupting] Portugal has its role in Sao Tome. I am convinced that Portugal will continue playing a role in Lusophone Africa, and the bigger that role the better, but the Lusophone African countries are now independent and are totally at liberty to establish ties also with other countries, in their interest, and in the interest of the development of their peoples.

[Medeiros] The voting has ended in the South African elections. How do you envisage the future for South Africa? Very quickly, if you would, Mr. President, as we are running out of time.

[Trovoada] It is an extraordinary process, yet again a historical process of extraordinary importance, insofar as it signals the end of a regime, frankly, words fail one to qualify it—the apartheid regime, and ushers in a new era of democracy for the entire South African people. I can say that, as far as we Africans, the black community in general, are concerned, this is a high point in the history of this community. And for mankind too, it is a high point, as a climate of greater fraternity, greater equality, and inextricably, greater freedom begins to be established in South Africa.

[Medeiros] Have a good stay in Portugal, Mr. President. Thank you for coming to Antenna-1's midnight news-reel.

[Trovoada] Thank you very much. Good night.

Kenya

President Moi Leaves for Visit to China

AB0205102194 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0600 GMT 2 May 94

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi left Nairobi this morning for a state visit to the [People's] Republic of China. The plane carrying the president and his entourage left Jomo Kenyatta Airport shortly before 0800 local time. [passage omitted]

Somalia

SNM on Factional Differences, Future Government

EA0105191794 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 30 Apr 94

[Text] Abdirahman Ahmed Ali, the chairman of the Somali National Movement, SNM, has issued in Addis Ababa a press statement in which SNM has clarified its readiness to participate in future conferences held by Somali organizations. Mr. Abdirahman said that the SNM delegation, led by himself, and the Somali National Alliance [SNA] delegation, led by Chairman Mohamed Farah Aidid, met in Addis Ababa between 25-29 April this year, and discussed various issues—including current efforts to reconcile the Somalis, the settlement of any unresolved problems, and the search for a solution that is satisfactory to all parties, which will bring the crisis to an end and prevent the further destruction of the Somali people.

In conclusion, the SNM chairman and his delegation thanked the chairman and the SNA delegation for their tireless efforts, the value that Mr. Aidid places on the role of the SNM, and his constant invitations to talks concerning the reconciliation of Somali people. The SNM has issued the following clarifications in connection with the present situation in Somalia.

1. The experience gained during the last three years clearly shows that the path followed by the Somali people, whether in the north or south of the country, toward settling the differences which emerged from the struggle against the dictatorial regime of Siad Barre, have so far not achieved the goal of stability or created a government that is better than the former one for Somali people.

2. In looking at these issues, we should have realized that the Somali people cannot continue along a path that leads to national suicide or to a failure to create a reliable government or mini-states.

3. The international community has tried to help the Somali people in every way and assist them toward finding a way out of the current intolerable situation, but so far nothing has succeeded, and the international community has acknowledged that it should leave the Somali people to choose either a resolution of their

differences or a reversion back to a primitive era, where they are unable to maintain sovereignty or government.

4. It is therefore indispensable that Somali organizations meet soon and realistically work together toward finding a middle ground for compromise, so as to save the Somali nation and people from ruin.

5. In considering the Somaliland situation in the north, Mr. Abdirahman said the time had come when people should realize that the international community does not accept the path so far pursued by Somaliland toward recognition. The international community has clarified that it is up to Somalis to decide whether they will remain as one country or disintegrate into smaller different countries. Mr. Abdirahman Ahmed Ali said that Somali people living in the north and south of the country should sit down together and settle (?differences) through the wishes and rights of the people of the north and decide whether they will secede or will strengthen the unity and brotherhood of Somali people.

6. At the time the Siad Barre regime was toppled in 1991, the SNM had succeeded in creating peace and reconciliation among those communities belonging to the SNM as well as with others in the north. During the last several months the SNM has established contact and understanding between the SNM and other political organizations in the north. He said the SNM is now ready to make official contacts.

7. It is important that these issues be dealt with directly and that further talks take place among the various Somali groups, so as to arrive at a tangible solution to the differences and misunderstandings that have so far deprived the Somali people of a stable, tangible government. He said that the SNM will participate in all future Somali reconciliation conferences, as it has done before.

8. The SNM will adopt a position of neutrality concerning differences among the various groups, and will strive to narrow these differences in the best way, while eliminating mistrust.

9. After the SNM carries out its internal consultations and after it consults with communities outside the SNM and other political organizations, it will present a proposal based on a Federal Government, with every state having regional autonomy.

Aidid Welcomes SNM Decision To Hold Talks

EA2904213594 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 29 Apr 94

[Text] Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance, SNA, and of the United Somali Congress, today said in a press release that the SNA welcomed the Somali National Movement's [SNM] decision to fully participate in meetings, conferences, and consultations aimed at reconciling the Somali people.

Aidid said in the press release that the SNA and SNM leadership had been meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for a week. The SNA chairman added that the two sides had reached an understanding to the effect that Somalia's sovereignty and dignity was sacred. He said the SNA highly valued and welcomed the SNM's participation in the reconciliation conferences and consultations. Aidid further said in his press release that the SNM's move would restore lasting peace and help the formation of a single government and nation and the reconstruction of the country. Aidid expressed the hope that very soon we would be able to overcome our internal problems. In the light of the new political initiative, he urged the international community, particularly the donor countries, to continue to have confidence in the Somali people's abilities to resolve their internal differences through dialogue.

Former Somaliland President Urges Reunification

AB2904194294 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 29 Apr 94

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 29 (AFP)—Separatist Somaliland's former president called here Friday [29 April] for the country to rejoin its southern neighbour Somalia, from which it seceded unilaterally in May 1991.

Abdulrahman Ahmed Ali, the first head of state after secession, told journalists in the Ethiopian capital: "It is time our people understood clearly that the international community does not intend to recognise Somaliland." He added that Somalis in the north and south "should sit down together to sort out their problems."

Ahmed Ali, who was joined at a press conference by warlord General Mohamed Farah Aidid, heads the Somali National Movement (SNM), instrumental in overthrowing Somali president Mohamed Siad Barre in

January 1991. Ahmed Ali and Aidid are key players in ongoing efforts to secure a stable political future for the factionally-riven Horn of Africa nation following the withdrawal last month of the US contingent and other western troops from the United Nations peacekeeping force in Somalia.

Ahmed Ali said the SNM, which is reportedly riven by internal strife, would attend a meeting of the main Somali factions scheduled for May 10 in Nairobi. The UN-brokered meeting has been called to pave the way for a national reconciliation conference.

Aidid, who has been absent from Mogadishu for five months, welcomed Ahmed Ali's declaration on Somaliland.

But the current president of Somaliland, Mohamed Egal, said Ahmed Ali's remarks amounted to "treason."

He told AFP by telephone from Hargeysa: "Mr Ahmed Ali only speaks for himself. He is an individual and does not represent Somaliland." Somaliland's self-declared independence was "irrevocable," he added.

Tanzania

New Parliament Speaker, Pius Msekwa, Elected

*EA3004161594 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 28 Apr 94*

[Summary] The Honorable Pius Msekwa, the Ukerewe parliamentary representative, was elected speaker of parliament today for the United Republic of Tanzania. The seat was contested by three candidates. Pius Msekwa succeeds retiring Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa.

Coverage of National, Provincial Elections
WA2604120594

For reportage on the South African elections, please see the South African Elections supplement to the 26 April 1994 and subsequent issues of the Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

MK Commanders Cars Stoned by Soldiers; SADF Called In

*MB0305060794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2250 GMT 2 May 94*

[Text] Johannesburg May 2 SAPA—The cars of Umkhonto we Sizwe [MK, Spear of the Nation] chief-of-staff Siphiwe Nyanda and other commanders of the african national congress' military wing were stoned by drunk MK soldiers at the Wallmannstal assembly area, near Pretoria, on Monday [2 May], the area's combined military centre said.

In a statement, the Wallmannstal Joint Operations Centre [JOC] said MK soldiers at the assembly area were dissatisfied with their pay and food.

Mr Nyanda, "chief-of-staff of the MK contingent of the non-statutory element of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF)", was called to explain the situation to the disgruntled soldiers. During a meeting with the soldiers, a small group of drunk troops stoned Mr Nyanda and other MK commanders' cars.

Mr Nyanda asked the SADF contingent of the SANDF for help to keep order, the JOC said.

The situation was brought under control and disciplinary action would be taken after a thorough investigation, it said.

Third Force Police Generals To Return To Work

*MB0205115894 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1054 GMT 2 May 94*

[Text] Pretoria May 2 SAPA—Two South African Police [SAP] generals named in the Goldstone Report on "third force" activities would return to work soon, SAP commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe said on Monday [2 May]. He said in a statement he had ordered Generals Basie Smit and Johan le Roux back to work on Monday, saying no grounds existed for them to stay away.

The two generals and a third, Krappies Engelbrecht, were implicated in a report by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone on March 18. The report said there was prima facie evidence of the generals' involvement in third force activities and gun running.

They were suspended by President F W de Klerk pending an investigation into the allegations.

Gen van der Merwe said he had made his decision after consultations with Transvaal Attorney General Jan d'Oliveira. "I am convinced the evidence which Dr d'Oliveira has in his possession at this stage is not of such a nature that the two generals should be withdrawn from service as a result thereof.

"Even though the generals voluntarily withdrew from service the investigation could still continue for several months and due to a lack of grounds for such withdrawal it can no longer be permitted," Gen van der Merwe said.

Officer Implicated in Report Resigns

*MB0205162294 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1401 GMT 2 May 94*

[Text] Pretoria May 2 SAPA—Maj-Gen Krappies Engelbrecht retired from the South African Police at the weekend, Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe has announced.

A board of inquiry had declared Gen Engelbrecht unfit for duty on medical grounds, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio News reported on Monday. Earlier, it was reported that two other generals implicated by the Goldstone Commission in so-called "third force" violence and gun running, Lt-Gen Basie Smit and Lt-Gen Johan le Roux, had returned to work.

Conclusion of Air Agreement With ROK Proposed

*SK0305035594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0041 GMT
3 May 94*

[Text] Pretoria, South Africa, May 2 (YONHAP)—South Africa has proposed to South Korea that an agreement to open a direct air route be concluded, South Korean Ambassador Choe Sang-tok said Monday [2 May].

"The air agreement should be concluded first for the two nations to promote bilateral relations including exchanges of personnel and goods," Choe said.

South Africa finished its first multiracial elections late last month and is counting the ballots to form a new government, which will formally put an end to apartheid. Nelson Mandela's African National Congress had captured more than half of the vote after the counting of 32 percent of the ballots.

"South Korean businessmen have been reluctant to invest in South Africa because there has been a lot of political violence, robberies and other crimes in the country.

"But crime and political violence may drop considerably after a democratic government is established and reconciliation between blacks and whites is realized," the ambassador said.

South African Press Review for 3 May
MB0305112694

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

De Klerk, Pioneer—Considered a "stolid apparatchik" when he became leader of the National Party, De Klerk "slowly but surely" "led his party to face up to true democracy," notes an editorial in the Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 3 May on page 10. Still a president, about to become a deputy president, in making that transition "and in making it the way he did, F. W. de Klerk has secured a unique slot in history. He deserves, especially at this moment of profound change, tribute for his courage." "Most presidents are remembered for the manner of the conduct of their presidency. Frederik Willem de Klerk will be remembered above all for the manner of the laying down of his presidency. His new role as deputy to his erstwhile captive will automatically be historic. May it also be blessed with respect and distinction."

BUSINESS DAY

New Freedom—"For Viljoen and the Freedom Front, the election result is a double-edged sword," notes an editorial in the Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 3 May on page 8. Although it "will be able to claim that several hundred thousand people want a volkstaat [homeland], a closer look at voting figures confirms the larger picture which always made the idea an impossible dream in a post-apartheid South Africa." The Front's "strongest showing is in areas like the Northern, Eastern and the Northwestern Transvaal and the [Orange] Free State—areas where the ANC's own support mostly exceeds 75 percent." The results demonstrate that "volkstaaters exist within tiny islands scattered around a multiracial country" and the most Viljoen "can expect is that the so-called volkstaat council" can be established "as a more or less permanent body"

that is "charged with looking after the cultural and linguistic interests of those Afrikaners who seek that protection." If some are dissatisfied with "this limited agenda," a "5 percent grouping" "could not make much headway" against a "movement representing 60 percent of the population."

SOWETAN

Watershed Elections—While the election bill is "more than half the budget expected for housing," and could go higher, "it was money well spent," concludes an editorial in Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 3 May on page 8. More good news about the way the elections were conducted "is that every party and every other commentator is complaining. They must have been, if not entirely without hitches, at least quite fair." "We will look back at the clumsy birth of democracy with great fondness" and "many legends will come from this watershed in our history." "The economy of South Africa will not only pick up after the elections but we are likely to get fair amounts of investment from the rest of the world" as the world's "enthusiasm has been sparked by the peaceful way in which these elections were held."

Regional Leaders—Most leaders set to become premiers of the regions "are well-known people with good track records," a second editorial of the 3 May **SOWETAN** notes. Toyko Sexwale is a "well liked, well respected man who has the image, in more ways than one, to lead the most important region in the country"—the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging]. Popo Molefe, who has been "a hard working man and mostly eschewed the glare of the spotlight, justly deserves his election to lead the North West Region." Matthew Phosa "is amply qualified to head the Eastern Transvaal Region, and Terror Lekota is a natural for the Free State." "Notwithstanding the fact there is a nagging fear of an overblown governance for the future, the leaders will be forced to assume a hands-on job with their communities, bringing government closer to the people."

Angola

UNITA Claims 63 MPLA Soldiers Killed in Cuanza Norte

MB0305071394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 3 May 94

[Excerpt] Cuanza Norte Province continues to be the scene of fierce fighting and Eduardo dos Santos' men continue to suffer irreparable defeats. In a vain attempt to fulfill their dream of occupying the city of N'dalatando, the Luanda war chieftains chose to reinforce their forces with more mercenaries along the Dondo-N'dalatando axis. Fighting intensified when the forces of the Luanda regime tried to move in the direction of the coveted city of N'dalatando and it was especially fierce in the area of the bridge over Lucala II River, where the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] left 63 soldiers confirmed killed on the ground. Our forces also captured two (?VHS) two-way radios, 44 AK-47 weapons, one rocket launcher, and countless rounds of ammunition.

The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area reports the fighting occurred in a very closed area, which explains why all the captured war materiel is not yet in the hands of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] which are, however, continuing their searches. Mercenaries were clearly taking part in the fighting. Several FALA soldiers have told Firmino Lucamba, our correspondent in N'dalatando, that they saw many men with painted faces in the FAPLA ranks.

Meanwhile, the infantry was made to pay the price of that adventure. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] air force dropped bombs which claimed innocent civilian lives. Firmino Lukamba reports that the MPLA-PT air force daily carried out eight raids on the villages of Cuanza Norte Province.

Many people lost their lives in an MPLA-PT air raid yesterday morning, but it was only possible to confirm that 12-year-old Rosa Fernanda and 11-year-old Fatima Diogo had been wounded. It is worth noting that Fatima Diogo lost her parents in the course of the MPLA-PT air raid. [passage omitted]

300 Reported Killed in N'dalatando

MB0305123394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 May 94

[Text] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] Command for Cuanza Norte Province today described the intensification of the attacks on the city of N'dalatando, the provincial capital, as dangerous to the peace talks. That source also said that Jose Eduardo dos Santos, currently visiting Brazil, has given orders for the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] to pursue a scorched earth policy against that city. Those orders are already being followed.

Since 0800 today, the government army has been using its heavy artillery to shell N'dalatando's outlying areas and the city proper. The cruel shelling has already claimed the lives of 300 innocent civilians. The FALA Command for Cuanza Norte Province believes that UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye must immediately take steps to settle this problem, the implications of which are serious for the peace talks. Backed by long range M-46 cannons, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's [MPLA-PT] artillery has been shelling N'dalatando from the area of Lucala II, where the government infantry forces have come to a standstill after suffering heavy military defeats.

The shellings are continuing at this time and the MPLA-PT air force has also been dropping chemical and phosphorus bombs on the civilians areas. We have just been in touch with Firmino Lucamba, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area, and he had this to say:

[Begin Lucamba recording] As I speak to you, the people of the city of N'dalatando and outlying areas are coming under systematic shelling that prevents people from going about their normal chores. A total of 180 M-46 shells and 120 [words indistinct] have been fired since 0800 today. The MPLA-PT air force has already carried out 18 raids, dropping bombs that are generally forbidden. A total of (?300) people (?have perished) [words indistinct] the people were asking: what does the MPLA-PT want to govern here in Cuanza Norte Province if it kills all the people and destroys everything? [end recording]

UNITA: Riot Police Massacre 13 People in Luena

MB0205123494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 May 94

[Text] The people of (Katange) Ward, in the city of Luena, the capital of Moxico Province, are mourning their dead. Reliable sources have reported that Riot Police forces invaded that ward last night and carried out a real massacre. A total of 13 (?people) who were attending a funeral were executed in cold blood. That source also reports that a number of other people were wounded.

The attackers tried to disguise [words indistinct] as though the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola armed forces had been responsible for the incident. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola Military Command for the Eastern Front has already denied responsibility.

Botswana

Work Permits Refused for 5,000 Zimbabweans

MB0105144094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1130 GMT 1 May 94

[Text] It's reported that Botswana has refused to renew the work permits of more than 5,000 Zimbabweans.

Botswana said the permits had been canceled as part of the government program to reduce the number of expatriates.

Lesotho

Acting Finance Minister Presents Budget for 1994-95

MB0205133294 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1211 GMT 2 May 94

[Text] Maseru May 2 SAPA—Acting Lesotho Finance Minister Mpho Malie presented a record budget of R1.59-billion [rand] for the 1994/95 financial year in the National Assembly in Maseru on Monday [2 May]. This was a 14 per cent rise on the 1993/94 budget.

Development remained the single largest area of government spending. The minister announced a 25.3 per cent rise in budgeted expenditure for development to R520-million.

Mr Malie said the large increase demonstrated government's commitment to create jobs. Some 35 new projects had been approved for the current financial year, he said. Education took the second largest slice of government expenditure recording an increase of nearly a third to R332-million (R226-million). Other government department budgets included: public works, road construction and repairs—R204-million (R169-million); health—R124-million (R118-million); agriculture—R103-million (R83.5-million) and defence—R90.3-million (no previous figure).

Lesotho's share of customs revenue from the Southern African Customs Union remained the largest source of revenue, budgeted to total R841-million (R747-million) or 60 per cent of the 1994/95 budget.

The rise was due to the continued importation of goods used in the construction of the Lesotho Highland Water Project.

However, the minister warned revenue from these imports would taper off in the next few years as the main construction work on the water project was completed.

Mozambique

Chissano Announces Creation of Urban, Rural Districts

MB0305064094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 May 94

[Text] Speaking to journalists in Tete Province's Chagara District yesterday, President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano announced the creation of urban and

rural districts in the country. The Mozambican head of state said that a draft law is to be presented to the Assembly of the Republic concerning the creation of districts and its goals are administrative decentralization and greater financial autonomy for urban and rural authorities.

Voting for Expatriates Not Yet Approved

MB3004093294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Apr 94

[Text] Mozambican nationals living abroad do not yet have the green light to vote in the first general and multiparty elections in Mozambique scheduled for October. A source from the National Elections Commission revealed yesterday that voting will not take place abroad unless a consensus that necessary material conditions and control and supervision mechanisms for the voting process have been created.

Namibia

Editor Views 'Rift' in Ranks of Police Force

MB0205164194 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
22 Apr 94 p 6

[Editorial report] Editor Gwen Lister writes in the "Political Perspective" column on page 6 of Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 22 April that "reconciliation has had varied degrees of success in Namibian society since the implementation of this policy by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] shortly after coming to power. It has had a surprising degree of success, for instance, in the new Namibia Defence Force (NDF), but the same cannot be said of the Namibian Police which is almost totally polarised at this stage." "Members of the public cannot help but notice the rift in the ranks of the Namibian Police, a rift that appears to be growing on an almost daily basis. In this case, however, the division is almost exclusively between black and white." Lister believes "there appears to be a tendency on the part of certain white police officers to bide their time for a golden handshake," which "does not demonstrate commitment on the part of those who have already gone for this option." The Namibian police force, "which has a mammoth task ahead of it, particularly in the combatting of increased crime, cannot be effective if it remains so divided. Unity among the ranks, whether black or white, must be brought about if the force is to earn the respect of the people."

Cote d'Ivoire

Bedie Unanimously Elected PDCI-RDA Chairman

AB3004163594 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1230 GMT 30 Apr 94

[Text] Since noon, the successor to President Houphouet-Boigny at the head of Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire-African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] has been known. Henry Konan Bedie has become PDCI chairman. He was unanimously elected by PDCI activists, who took the big hall of the Palais de Congress by storm this morning during an extraordinary congress of the party. All the top-level dignitaries of the PDCI were in attendance. After being designated by the participants, the president accepted the mandate. Here is an extract of his statement:

[Begin Bedie recording] We are also happy about the support committees, which are springing up throughout the country to back our actions at the head of the state and government. These committees, formed by civil organizations, are renovators. The bedrock of our fight for development, social progress, and peace, these organizations are from today support committees for the forces of peace—for all our forces for peace—committees for the defense of our liberties, committees for the respect of law and republican order, committees for civic action and for political, economic and social mobilization, and committees for the nation and for development. In brief, committees for the defense of PDCI-RDA ideals.

Let us now turn to the most-shared concerns of our compatriots: human and pastoral hydraulics and rural sites. I commit herewith the prime minister and the government to tackle the rehabilitation of village and rural communities' wells and feeder roads. We can do this without confounding the party and the state—and without waiting—as more than 3 billion CFA francs have been budgeted for the well-being of the rural population.

Dear participants, we shall undertake these works immediately, rehabilitating sites in northern Cote d'Ivoire first because of the rainy season, and we shall continue after the main rainy season in the forest areas. Dear participants, a new wind is blowing over Cote d'Ivoire—let us seize this opportunity through a permanent and lasting mobilization. The exemplary holding of the extraordinary congress shows that there are no cleavages or camps in our great party, as our detractors had hoped for. The congress has shown that we remain united. This unity is nourished and maintained by our permanent ideal of peace, an ideal which shall be our first objective throughout our mandate. President Houphouet-Boigny liked to say that his force, his capacity for action, came from the presence of a prime minister and a PDCI secretary general at his sides—and especially from a party behind him. [end recording]

Liberia

ULIMO Fighting Continuing Around Tubmanburg

AB0205064994 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 1 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Although the Liberian Transitional Council is standing in place, and a slow process of demobilizing the warring factions is now under way, the problems for Liberia are far from over. For weeks now, bitter fighting has been going on between factions within ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], and today, there are further reports of fresh fighting between Alhaji Koromah's Mandingo forces and Roosevelt Johnson's Krahn fighters on the road to ULIMO headquarters at Tubmanburg. From Monrovia, Nii Nartey Allison telexed this report:

The fighting intensified there along the Clay-Tubmanburg Highway. Villagers fleeing the war zone said that both Krahn and Mandingos are targeting elements of the Gola and Vai ethnic groups, the original inhabitants of Bomi County. We are not part of their war, but we are the ones dying innocently, said Francis Ramsoa, a Gola. The situation has caused a further movement of villagers into displaced camps in the Po River community, 20 km northwest of Monrovia. They said fighters on the two opposing sides were breaking down doors and windows and burning down houses of civilians suspected of supporting either side. According to the villagers, hundreds of others, mostly old people, were left behind in the frenzy to flee. I don't know what has happened to my father. He could not run and the bullets were sounding closer. So, I ran, leaving him behind, (Wusu Williams) explained, sobbing in tears. She said fighters of both sides had instituted forced conscription and were compelling villagers to carry looted items on their heads. If you refuse, you are shot at on the spot, she added. Aid workers said about 150 panic-stricken villagers arrived on Saturday [30 April] alone in (Kamara) village which is already swarming with 2,000 refugees, mainly women, children, and the elderly. Reports from several sources in the capital said further clashes were continuing between the two sides to control the ambushed village, a town 30 miles northwest of Monrovia.

The field commander of Alhaji Koromah's Mandingo forces, Mohamed Duguya, in a statement on Saturday, ordered all civilians to leave the area and called for the withdrawal of African peacekeeping troops deployed in the area.

NPFL Troops Raid Towns

AB0205212594 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 2 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Although the Liberian Transitional Government is finally in place, and the slow process of demobilization is under way, the problems of Liberia are far from over. For

weeks, bitter fighting has been going on between Krahn and Mandingo factions within ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia]. There have also been clashes between the Liberian Peace Council and Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. And reports are now emerging of fresh incidents involving what appears to be groups of indisciplined NPFL fighters, impatient at the long delays in the demobilization process. (Jonathan Payleily) has been traveling around the Nimba County in north-eastern Liberia and he telexed us this report from the NPFL capital, Gbarnga:

In one incident two weeks ago, a group of 15 heavily-armed men, under the command of an NPFL general, entered Zaou, a township 15 miles north of Ganta, at night. According to eyewitnesses, they held residents, including pregnant women, at gunpoint, then they beat them and stole their money, cattle, and a large quantity of rice. The NPFL commander who headed the group was said to be taking revenge for a relative who was involved in a local property dispute.

While visiting the area last week, I spoke to a victim of the assault, an elderly man who told me he was flogged, tortured, and detained for one week in the town of Sakripie, where the soldiers are said to have come from. NPFL soldiers in Ganta told me that the commander of the raiding team was later arrested by NPFL forces and is now under investigation.

In another district, Tapeta, 53 miles north of Ganta, harassment cases are being brought every day before the district commissioner. In an incident two weeks ago, armed soldiers went into a nearby village, firing into the air and taking people's belongings as they fled away.

Nigeria

Abacha Describes Fuel Shortage as 'Artificial'

AB0205065394 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 1 May 94

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has described the fuel scarcity being experienced nationwide as artificial. In his message on workers' May Day celebrations in Kaduna today, Gen. Abacha explained that the problem was caused by selfish and unpatriotic elements who do not want to see the progress of the nation. The commander in chief warned that government would clamp down on their activities with ruthlessness to solve the problem.

The message, which was read by the administrator of Kaduna State, Colonel Lawal Jafaru Issa, (?lauded) Nigerian workers for their courage and wisdom. The head of state asked the workers not to be misguided by selfish politicians and their collaborators in the business and financial sector, that are bent on sabotaging government's efforts to improve the welfare of the people.

He said government was aware of the suffering of the worker, and would ameliorate it by tackling fiscal and monetary policies that would bring about reductions in

prices of goods. Gen. Sani Abacha announced that the Federal Government was currently creating structures for the implementation of the Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund Decree, to replace the National Providence Fund, aimed at advancing the welfare of workers.

According to him, government has granted the sum of \$385,000 for the running of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity this year, while it has also ratified the International Labor Organization Convention 104 and 155.

Government Meets With Marketers on Oil Crisis

AB0205222994 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 2 May 94

[Text] The Federal Government today held a meeting with major and independent oil marketers in the country, in the ongoing efforts to find a solution to the petroleum problem of fuel scarcity, which has persisted for some time in the country. Also in attendance were officials of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation], NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers], and (PEN-GASEN) [expansion unknown].

In a press statement issued from the office of the chief of general staff, the government said in the course of the meeting it was identified that the current crisis is as a result of cumulative lapses in the maintenance of NNPC infrastructure in the past few years. It was reportedly acknowledged by all participants that concrete and adequate measures are currently being put in place to deal with the situation.

According to the statement, oil marketers have pledged to put in place adequate control measures to help in checking any diversion of petroleum products, while necessary measures are to be taken to remove all lapses that have been identified within the distribution system. The Federal Government said it wishes to assure the public that necessary machineries are already put in place, to bring the current situation under control and restore normalcy to the distribution of petroleum products in the country.

Togo

Prime Minister Discusses Program, Priorities

AB0205111594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0700 GMT 2 May 94

[Text] A week after taking office, the new Togolese prime minister, Edem Kodjo, has still not formed his government. There are internal squabbles within the opposition majority. Agboyibor's Action Committee for Renewal [CAR], which holds the majority in the assembly, refuses to participate in the Edem Kodjo cabinet. Consultations seem to be going on between CAR and Edem Kodjo's Togolese Union for Democracy. After assuming his position, Edem Kodjo declared his intentions. Here is Edem Kodjo talking to Olabire da Cruz.

[Begin recording] We are anxious to act in a manner that will permit our country to swiftly regain its rightful place within the community of nations as a vanguard African country. To achieve this, we need to quickly normalize our relations with financial institutions and begin

national reconstruction and economic recovery. Social stability and security are also priorities. They constitute an essential aspect of the program which the parliamentary majority parties seek to pursue and thereby ensure success. [end recording]

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